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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE**

KHOMPHEK PHETSADAKONE, an  
individual,  
  
Plaintiffs,  
  
vs.  
  
CITY OF AUBURN, a municipal  
corporation; and JOE MICHELS, in his  
individual capacity,  
  
Defendants.

NO.

**COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES**

Demand for Jury Trial

COMES NOW Plaintiff Khomphet Phetsadakone, by and through his attorneys Darrell L. Cochran and Kevin M. Hastings, and the law firm of Pfau Cochran Vertetis Amala PLLC, to bring a cause of action against the defendants, and allege the following:

**I. INTRODUCTION**

1. On September 9, 2019, just after midnight, Khomphet Phetsadakone was pulled over by Auburn Police Department Officer Joe Michels for crossing over a yellow center dividing line.

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2. Without any provocation, Officer Joe Michels approached Khomphet Phetsadakone's vehicle with his service weapon drawn.

3. Approximately 59 seconds after exiting his police car to initiate contact with Khomphet Phetsadakone, Officer Joe Michels unlawfully pulled Khomphet Phetsadakone from his car and slammed him face-first on the cement.

4. As a result of being slammed face-first on the concrete, Khomphet Phetsadakone was knocked unconscious and began bleeding profusely from his face. It was later revealed that an orbital bone in his face was fractured.

5. Immediately after slamming Khomphet Phetsadakone face-first on the cement, Officer Joe Michels jumped on the back of his head, neck and upper back with both knees, putting all of his weight on Khomphet Phetsadakone's unconscious body while he secured his hands in handcuffs.

6. The systemic failures of the Auburn Police Department resulted in an unnecessary and unlawfully excessive use of force which left Khomphet Phetsadakone unconscious, with a fractured orbital bone, and devastating mental and emotional injuries. The city of Auburn and its police department were deliberately indifferent to the constitutional rights of Khomphet Phetsadakone by failing to adequately train its officers, and/or are believed to have express policies, and/or are believed to have widespread practices which encourage and enable the use of excessive force in an unconstitutional manner that jeopardizes the safety of all citizens.

## II. PARTIES

7. Plaintiff Khomphet Phetsadakone. Plaintiff Khomphet Phetsadakone was a resident of King County, Washington at all times relevant to this action.

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1           8.     Defendant City of Auburn. Defendant City of Auburn is a Washington  
2 municipal entity with police powers existing pursuant to the Washington State Constitution and  
3 the Constitution of the United States. Defendant City of Auburn is responsible for formulating  
4 and implementing the Auburn Police Department's policies and procedures and ensuring its  
5 officers are properly and adequately trained.

6  
7           9.     Defendant Joe Michels. Defendant Joe Michels is or was at all relevant times a  
8 City of Auburn police officer who, all times relevant hereto, was acting under color of law.

9  
10                   **III.     JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

11           10.    Jurisdiction. Jurisdiction is proper under RCW 4.96.010 and 4.96.020. A City of  
12 Auburn claim for damages form was presented to the City of Auburn, City Clerk's Office as  
13 directed on the tort claim form. More than sixty (60) calendar days have elapsed since the filing  
14 of the tort claim form such that filing of this action is allowed pursuant to Pursuant to RCW  
15 4.96.020

16           11.    Venue. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), since all  
17 defendants reside or resided in this district and the events giving rise to the claims occurred in  
18 this district, in King County.

19  
20                   **IV.     FACTS**

21           12.    On September 9, 2019, at or around 12:25 a.m., Khomphet Phetsadakone was  
22 driving his personally owned vehicle in Auburn, Washington, a city in King County.

23           13.    At or about the same time, upon information and belief, Auburn Police  
24 Department (APD) officer Joe Michels began following Khomphet Phetsadakone allegedly  
25  
26

1 because he had crossed over a yellow center dividing line and eventually decided to pull him  
2 over.

3 14. At approximately 12:27 a.m. Khomphet Phetsadakone was pulled over on 6<sup>th</sup>  
4 Street NE, Auburn Washington.

5 15. Immediately upon pulling over, officer Joe Michels began commanding  
6 Khomphet Phetsadakone to “turn the car off,” as he exited his patrol vehicle and approached  
7 Khomphet Phetsadakone’s driver side car door.

8 16. As officer Joe Michels approached Khomphet Phetsadakone’s vehicle he had  
9 his gun drawn and in his right hand.

10 17. Officer Joe Michels informed Khomphet Phetsadakone that he was being audio  
11 and video recorded and asked him for his driver’s license.

12 18. Khomphet Phetsadakone asked Officer Joe Michels why he had been pulled  
13 over. Approximately five seconds later Officer Joe Michels told Khomphet Phetsadakone he  
14 was under arrest.

15 19. Officer Joe Michels opened Khomphet Phetsadakone’s driver side door and  
16 grabbed ahold of him and began twisting his left arm behind his back.

17 20. Khomphet Phetsadakone said “hold on sir” “what are you doing.” Then  
18 proceeded to scream “ouch” approximately six times, at which point he was violently snatched  
19 from his vehicle and slammed face-first on to the cement.

20 21. Immediately thereafter, Officer Joe Michels jumped on the back of Khomphet  
21 Phetsadakone’s head, neck, and upperback with both of his knees putting all of his weight on  
22 him as he proceeded to apply handcuffs.

1           22.     Khomphet Phetsadakone was knocked unconscious and was bleeding profusely  
2 from his face. It was later revealed that he had suffered a broken orbital bone in his face.

3           23.     It is unknown whether it was being slammed on the concrete or being jumped  
4 on with both knees thereafter that caused Khomphet Phetsadakone to be knocked unconscious  
5 and suffer the broken orbital bone in his face.

6           24.     From the time Officer Joe Michels approached Khomphet Phetsadakone's  
7 vehicle with his gun drawn, to the time that he asked for his driver's license, approximately 20  
8 seconds had elapsed.

9           25.     From the time Officer Joe Michels asked Khomphet Phetsadakone for his  
10 driver's license, to the time that he told him that he was under arrest, approximately 23 seconds  
11 had elapsed.

12           26.     From the time Officer Joe Michels told Khomphet Phetsadakone that he was  
13 under arrest, to the time that he pulled him out of the vehicle slamming his face on the concrete,  
14 approximately 16 seconds had elapsed.

15           27.     From the time Officer Joe Michels approached Khomphet Phetsadakone's  
16 vehicle with his gun drawn, to the time that he slammed his face into the concrete,  
17 approximately 59 seconds had elapsed.

## 18                                   V.       CAUSES OF ACTION

### 19   COUNT I: 20                                   Unconstitutional Use of Excessive Force by Defendant Joe Michels

21           28.     Plaintiff re-alleges the paragraphs set forth above.

29. The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution prohibits unreasonable searches and seizures of the person. This protects citizens and members of the community and prohibits the government from using excessive force against those citizens. Unnecessarily slamming a citizen on the ground, breaking a bone in their face, and knocking them unconscious constitutes a Fourth Amendment “seizure.” The Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution applies the Fourth Amendment's provisions against state and local actors.

30. At all material times, Officer Joe Michels operated under color of law.

31. Officer Joe Michels violated the Fourth Amendment’s clearly established prohibitions against excessive force when he employed unreasonable force against Khomphet Phetsadakone while arresting him without any objectively reasonable belief that Khomphet Phetsadakone posed an immediate threat of harm to himself or others. Khomphet Phetsadakone was not resisting, not fighting, did not have any weapons, made no threats of violence, and was not suspected of a violent criminal offense.

32. As a direct and proximate result of these constitutional violations, Khomphet Phetsadakone was slammed on his face and was permanently injured. Khomphet Phetsadakone continues to suffer, experiencing substantial physical, mental and emotional pain, anguish and anxiety.

## COUNT II: Violations of Constitutional Rights by Defendant City of Auburn

33. Plaintiff re-alleges the paragraphs set forth above.

34. Defendant City of Auburn Police Department violated Plaintiff’s Constitutional rights under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, as set forth herein, and in other respects as well.

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1           35. Defendant City of Auburn and the Auburn Police Department have customs,  
2 policies, and practices that amount to deliberate indifference to the rights of persons with whom  
3 its officers regularly come into contact, including nonviolent suspects like Khomphet  
4 Phetsadakone.

5           36. Defendants City of Auburn and the Auburn Police Department, with deliberate  
6 indifference, failed to train the Auburn Police Department's law enforcement officers and failed  
7 to adopt and implement policies for, among other things, the use of de-escalation techniques,  
8 proper nonviolent suspect apprehension techniques, and the decision-making process that  
9 should accompany use of physical force.  
10

11           37. The failure by Defendant City of Auburn and the Auburn Police Department to  
12 adequately and appropriately train its officers and employees amounts to deliberate indifference  
13 to the rights of the persons with whom the Auburn Police Department's employees regularly  
14 come into contact, including nonviolent suspects like Khomphet Phetsadakone.  
15

16           38. It was highly predictable that Defendant's failures would result in constitutional  
17 violations, like those that occurred in this case. Plaintiff's permanent injuries are the  
18 foreseeable consequence of the Auburn Police Department's failure to equip its law  
19 enforcement officers with the necessary training and tools to handle recurring situations, such  
20 as arresting nonviolent suspects failing to yield or failing to obey an officer's instructions.  
21

22           39. The actions of Officer Joe Michels, which deprived Plaintiff of his  
23 Constitutional rights, conformed to official policy, custom, and practice of Defendant City of  
24 Auburn. Defendant City of Auburn and the Auburn Police Department's policy of violently  
25 arresting an individual who is noncompliant, but not resisting or acting hostile, is blatantly  
26 unconstitutional and jeopardizes the safety of all citizens, as evidenced by the police arresting

1 and slamming Khomphet Phetsadakone to the ground breaking a bone in his face. Moreover,  
2 Defendant City of Auburn has ratified the conduct of Defendant Joe Michels in relation to the  
3 injuries of Khomphet Phetsadakone, by refusing to appropriately sanction Defendant Joe  
4 Michels for his actions.

5  
6 40. As a result of the actions and deliberate indifference of Defendant City of  
7 Auburn and the Auburn Police Department, Khomphet Phetsadakone was slammed on the  
8 cement, breaking a bone in his face. Khomphet Phetsadakone is permanently injured and  
9 continues to suffer, experiencing substantial physical, mental and emotional pain, anguish and  
10 anxiety.

11  
12 **COUNT III:**  
13 **Battery**

14 41. Plaintiff re-alleges the paragraphs set forth above.

15 42. Defendant Joe Michels intentionally slammed Khomphet Phetsadakone to the  
16 ground and then jumped on the back of his head, neck, and upperback without provocation,  
17 license or justification.

18 43. The acts of Defendant Joe Michels were done with intent to cause harmful or  
19 offensive contact or an apprehension by Plaintiff of such contact.

20 44. Defendant Joe Michels's conduct toward Khomphet Phetsadakone constitutes  
21 battery.

22  
23 45. As a result of Defendant Joe Michels conduct, plaintiff sustained physical injury,  
24 pain, suffering, and mental anguish. Plaintiff also incurred expenses for necessary medical  
25 treatment as a result of his injuries.  
26



**COUNT IV:**  
**Negligent and Grossly Negligent Hiring, Training and Supervision of Employees and Agents**

46. Plaintiff re-alleges the paragraphs set forth above.

47. Defendants have a duty to use reasonable care in hiring, training and supervising employees and agents.

48. Defendants breached this duty in a negligent and grossly negligent manner. As a proximate result of Defendants' breach, Khomphet Phetsadakone is permanently injured and continues to suffer, experiencing substantial physical, mental and emotional pain, anguish and anxiety.

**COUNT V:**  
**Respondeat Superior - Negligence**

49. Plaintiff re-alleges the paragraphs set forth above.

50. At all times material herein, Defendant City of Auburn was responsible for the actions of its agents and employees under the theory of *respondeat superior*.

51. At all times material herein, Defendant City of Auburn, through its employees, including the named individual Defendant Joe Michels, owed a duty to use reasonable care with regard to its attempts to take Khomphet Phetsadakone into police custody.

52. At all times material herein, Defendant City of Auburn, through its employees, including the named individual Defendant Joe Michels, violated that duty through the following activities, including but not limited to, approaching the vehicle with weapons drawn, telling Plaintiff he was under arrest but never asking him to step out of the vehicle, opening Plaintiff's

1 car door and with force removing him therefrom, slamming him face-first on the concrete, and  
2 jumping on the back of his head, neck, and upper back with both knees to handcuff him.

3 53. Defendants breached this duty in a negligent and grossly negligent manner. As  
4 a proximate result of Defendants' breach, Khomphet Phetsadakone is permanently injured and  
5 continues to suffer, experiencing substantial physical, mental and emotional pain, anguish and  
6 anxiety.  
7

## 8 VI. RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

9 54. Reservation of Rights. Plaintiffs reserve the right to assert additional claims as  
10 may be appropriate following further investigation and discovery.  
11

## 12 VII. JURY DEMAND

13 55. Jury Demand. Under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs demand  
14 that this action be tried before a jury.  
15

## 16 VIII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

17 56. Relief. Plaintiff respectfully requests the following relief:  
18

- 19 A. That the Court award Plaintiff appropriate relief, to include all special  
20 and general damages established at trial;  
21 B. That the Court impose punitive damages under any provision of law  
22 under which punitive damages may be imposed;  
23 C. That the Court award costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, and statutory  
24 interest under any applicable law or ground in equity, including 42  
25 U.S.C. § 1988, RCW 49.60 *et seq.*, and all other applicable bases for an  
26 award of attorneys' fees and litigation costs;

- 1 D. That the Court award pre-judgment interest on items of special  
2 damages;  
3 E. That the Court award post-judgment interest;  
4 F. That the Court award Plaintiff such other, favorable relief as may be  
5 available and appropriate under law or at equity; and  
6 G. That the Court enter such other and further relief as the Court may deem  
7 just and proper.  
8

9 SIGNED this 15th day of October, 2020.

10  
11 PFAU COCHRAN VERTETIS AMALA PLLC

12  
13 By: /s/ Darrell L. Cochran  
14 Darrell L. Cochran, WSBA No. 22851  
15 Attorney for Plaintiff

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